

The present municipal authorities are to continue in control of the city until the Spanish troops are embarked. The Spanish troops from other points are to be embarked at the nearest ports.

Refugees are to return to their homes, but not until the sanction of Madrid is received, and the same applies to the removal of the obstructions at the mouth of the harbor.

RED CROSS TO ENTER THE CITY.

Pending this, however, Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross agents, with supplies, are to be allowed to enter the city over the line of the Juraguá Railroad.

The water-main which was cut is to be repaired to-day.

No Cubans are to be allowed to enter the city. All the artillery and the batteries at the harbor entrance are to be left intact, and we are to obtain possession of the gunboat in the harbor.

But pending the sanction of Madrid everything is at a standstill, and as a result the troops on both sides remain in the trenches.

While there is only a remote chance of the Government at Madrid upsetting everything at the last moment, such a course is still recognized as a possibility. However, the plans are being perfected as though the campaign were over. General Shafter's headquarters are to be moved, probably to-day, to the high ground north of the city, where the whole American Army will be encamped after Santiago is evacuated, pending possibility of its embarkation for Porto Rico.

The troops which were landed at Siboney, but which were not brought up, are to be sent back on board the transports immediately.

Which American troops will remain here as a garrison, and their number, has not yet been decided on. There is some talk of garrisoning Santiago with several regiments from the Southern States, which are understood to be at sea at present.

The condition of the city of Santiago is said to be dreadful, with filth and stench everywhere. There is much sickness among the Spanish soldiers, due to bad and insufficient food, and there are many yellow fever cases in the hospitals.

The American Commissioners have just gone in to meet the Spanish Commissioners.

DANGERS OF THE HURRICANE SEASON.

Washington, July 16.—Luckily for the Navy, Santiago has capitulated just on the eve of the hurricane season in the West Indies. The big battle-ships are able to go through this weather with discomfort, but the smaller blockade boats will find the task of continuing the blockade fraught with positive danger. It is, however, the intention at any cost to tighten the lines of blockade, particularly at those points connected with Havana by rail. The surrender of the eastern end of the island to the United States will afford some ports of refuge for the naval vessels in case of absolute need.

WARM PRAISE FOR GENERAL ALGER.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Alger has been receiving a number of congratulatory letters and telegrams, called forth by the capture of Santiago. One of these is from a man who filled one of the leading commands in the Federal Army during the War of the Rebellion, and who has since never lost interest in, or failed to keep in touch with military affairs. This officer, in the course of some general observations upon the features of the campaign so far developed, says:

You have shown the world what American staff departments, under a head of great executive ability, can create in an emergency. It is difficult to create an army, equip it and move it, and it requires a peculiar kind of ability known in European armies when they have undertaken to create as well as move they have failed. They have required years of preparation, so that when they had war all the time was to move the army, a very easy matter.

SAGASTA AND SANTIAGO.

Madrid, July 16.—Señor Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information from Santiago owing to the interruption of cable communication between Spain and Cuba.

SUPPLIES ON THE HARVARD.

Boston, July 16.—Sherman Hoar, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, this morning received a telegram from the Secretary of the Navy, saying that the cruiser Harvard, now at Portsmouth, would take supplies from the association back to Santiago.

AMERICA TO GOVERN SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 16.—It is the present intention of the authorities here to maintain a military government at Santiago, regardless of hints from Cuban sources that they are prepared to undertake the administration there. It is believed that the United States is under moral obligation to the world to see to it that nothing but a highly civilized government shall be set up in Cuba, wherefore the authorities here are disposed to be extremely cautious and to make full test of the capacity of the Cubans before intrusting the lives and property of the people of Santiago to their care.

SUPPLIES REACHED GOMEZ.

Washington, July 16.—Official information has been received here of the complete success of the second expedition which recently left Tampa, with stores and supplies of arms for General Gomez. This expedition landed on the southern coast of Cuba, and was the first in which the United States Government has been able to get communication with General Gomez's army. This expedition was prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary McKim, who from this end supervised all the arrangements for carrying it into effect. Two vessels were employed, the Florida and the Panita. They had on board supplies for General Gomez, and arms and ammunition to equip his soldiers for the campaign ahead. They also carried two troops of United States cavalry in command of Lieutenant Johnson, of the 10th Regiment, and a special representative of the Military Information Division of the War Department, who was instructed to obtain all the information possible regarding General Gomez's troops, and the country in which they are operating. Upon their departure from the southern coast, Mr. McKim telegraphed to the officer in charge received an important message from General Gomez to the Secretary of War at Washington.

That Tired Feeling

Is just as surely due to thin, impure, sluggish blood as scrofula, salt rheum, or other "blood disease," and it is just as surely and quickly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, nature's true tonic and blood purifier. To give you a good appetite, tone your stomach, steady your nerves, and make you "fighting strong," there's nothing like

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine.

MUST GIVE UP THEIR ARMS.

RIFLES TAKEN FROM TORALES SOLDIERS.

WILL NOT BE RETURNED TO SPAIN.

Washington, July 16.—The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States Government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the President and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter, as he left his office after 6 o'clock to-night for his home. "All those who have arms will turn them over to this Government. This is final."

These were the Secretary's words when asked for information on the subject. "And," he added, in response to further inquiries, and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain."

This decision, no doubt, already has been communicated to General Shafter. Up to the time when Secretary Alger's emphatic statement disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought in some quarters that consideration might be given to the appeal made by General Toral, in behalf of his men, that they be allowed to keep their arms. In fact, it was said by a high Department official that the President would await the recommendations of the United States Commissioners to the surrender on this subject before disposing of the question, and, also, especially as General Toral had telegraphed the Department that it was understood the United States Commissioners would recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This decision of the President applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops, as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

TOTAL LOSSES IN THE CAMPAIGN.

General Shafter's Headquarters, July 16, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 3:30 p. m.—The final report of casualties in the Army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed numbered 246, of whom 21 were officers, and missing, 84, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only 68 have died.

Colonel Pope, the Surgeon-in-Chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalities, considering the large number of wounded. In the field hospitals there has been a remarkably small number of septic wounds, and only two cases of gangrene have developed, one of which resulted fatally.

GOVERNMENT CABLE FINISHED.

Playa del Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission).—The Signal Service cable-boat completed the laying of the cable to-day between Balquid and Guantanamo Bay. The French cable between Guantanamo Bay and Santiago de Cuba will be at once reconnected and turned over to the company. The Government will use its own cable for business between these two points.

PICKED UP SANTIAGO CABLE.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 14, via Playa del Este, July 15 (Delayed in transmission).—The last cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught this afternoon by the anchor of the Massachusetts, near Aguaduro. Just as the surrender of Santiago was announced, the finding of the cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use, and not to cut it.

TO REMOVE FRENCH SUBJECTS.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 16.—A steam launch from the Spanish gunboat Sandoval came down the bay this afternoon flying the French flag. The French Consul at Guantanamo was on board, as was also the Spanish Bishop of the Catholic church at Guantanamo. They held a conference with Commander McCalla relative to the removal of indigent French subjects from Guantanamo to the French cruiser now in the harbor. Their request was refused until the number of persons to be removed was definitely known.

The French Consul said that there had been absolutely no communication at Guantanamo with the outside world since June 7. He was greatly surprised to hear of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The latter news and the terms of the surrender, involving the Guantanamo forces, will be communicated to the Spaniards at once.

IMMUNES TO GARRISON SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 16.—The large steamer City of Berlin, secured by the Government for a transport ship, has left New-York for New-Orleans. There she will take on the two regiments of Immunes which, it is understood, are to do permanent garrison duty at Santiago.

WAR AND FEELINGS OF NATIONS.

London, July 16.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Times," discussing the Hispano-American situation at considerable length, remarks: "It is a favorable circumstance that the war seems to have diminished rather than increased the estrangement of the two peoples. The Americans have a greater respect for the Spaniards, and their considerate conduct and frank, cordial recognition of Spanish gallantry has created a good impression in Spain and Austria. It is noticeable also that public feeling in America is much calmer than it was, and it is believed that the United States will not insist upon severe conditions or exorbitant indemnity."

"Spain has everything to gain by hastening peace. Should Commodore Watson's squadron secure a footing in the Canaries, the situation would be greatly complicated, while the longer the American forces remain in Cuba and the Philippines, the more familiar the Americans will become with the idea of colonial expansion and the less inclined to surrender their hold upon an acquisition whose value is being emphasized by the covetous glances of European Powers."

"It is believed here, however, that the Powers would not actively interfere to prevent American annexation of the Philippines, because Great Britain would not co-operate."

THE ANTONIO LOPEZ DESTROYED.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.—The United States cruiser New-Orleans to-day completely destroyed the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his vessel ashore at Salinas, near San Juan de Porto Rico, upon being chased by two American vessels while attempting to enter San Juan with a cargo of provisions and war material.

The Porto Rican blockade is being keenly felt at San Juan, and the refugees are overcrowding the accommodations there.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ALLEN'S VISIT.

In the course of the visit of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, C. H. Allen, to the city, he made an inspection of the United States steamship New-Hampshire, and later, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Miller and Lieutenant R. P. Forshaw, boarded the United States steamship Erie, destined to the city, to inspect the mine fields. At Tompkinsville the party boarded the Nahant and proceeded to the Narrows and the Swan Channel, where the Allen, Lieutenant Adkins commanding, and the Huntress, Lieutenant Parker commanding, were stationed. In the lower bay the Free Lance, Lieutenant Zerera commanding, and the Quaker, Lieutenant Stanton commanding, were stationed. While the return trip was being made the party had an opportunity of observing the difficulties which result when many vessels try to get through the channel at the Narrows at once. The force was obliged to fire ahead of two steamers in order to clear the channel.

Mr. Allen expressed himself as being impressed with the importance of the work of the patrol vessels and the excellence of its performance. All of the patrol vessels save one which were at the Navy Yard for repairs last Sunday are now at their stations.

CERVERA AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL AND HIS FELLOW-OFFICERS OCCUPY A NAVAL ACADEMY BUILDING.

Annapolis, July 16.—Admiral Cervera, the recent commander of the Spanish squadron, which was destroyed off Santiago, and about forty other Spanish officers came to this city to-day and are now prisoners of war within the historic precincts of the United States Naval Academy.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis brought the foreign visitors up the Chesapeake Bay this afternoon. Her black hull was sighted by the tugs off Annapolis at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately a fleet of small craft that had been waiting outside the city since early morning put on all steam, and a half-hour later were surrounding the great cruiser in the hope of seeing the Spaniards.

Soon after she came to anchor the St. Louis flew signals for the Government tug Standish, which had been tied to the wharf at Annapolis with her fires up since 3 o'clock this morning. The tug put out at once. About 4 o'clock she tied up to the starboard side of the St. Louis, and for nearly an hour there was a transfer of baggage and bundles between the two vessels. Then three wounded Spanish officers were slung down to the Standish in litters.

Admiral Cervera took courteous leave of the officers of the St. Louis. He wore a black derby hat and the dark clothes of a civilian. On his left arm he carried a brown overcoat.

Immediately following him were the recent Governor of Santiago, also an old man, in civilian's clothes; Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, and the rest of the Spanish officers. A few of them were dressed in the Spanish uniform, but most of them wore duck uniforms that had been furnished them by the Americans.

Chairs had been provided in the rear of the tug for the accommodation of the prisoners, and here they sat while the tug steamed up to the quaint old city of Annapolis. At the wharf Commander Edwin White, with a detachment of United States marines, was awaiting their coming. He received the Admiral in person, and escorted him to the superintendent's carriage.

Commander White, Admiral Cervera and his son then drove to the residence of Admiral McNair, the superintendent of the Naval Academy. After an exchange of courtesies, Admiral McNair explained to the prisoners the arrangements that had been made for their comfort. Admiral Cervera was then escorted to his quarters, a plain brick structure of three stories in what is known as Buchanan Row. The house has been well furnished, and is in all particulars the same as the houses occupied by naval officers on guard at the Academy.

Soon after their arrival, which was at 5:30 o'clock, dinner was served for the Admiral and his staff in their own quarters. The other officers signed the parole and were conducted to quarters in Stripling Row, which is used by the cadets in term time for dormitories. They spent the evening after dinner in strolling about the grounds.

All will attend St. Mary's Catholic Church to-morrow. The Naval Academy yard, where the officers are quartered, is carefully guarded, and but few civilians are allowed to enter.

LANDING ON SEAVEY'S ISLAND.

CONDITION OF THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

IMPROVED FOUR DEATHS.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.—Four deaths occurred in the night among the Spanish prisoners now at this port, two men having died on Seavey's Island and two on board the United States cruiser Harvard, which reached here from Santiago yesterday, bringing 1,008 captives, nearly half of whom were reported sick. One of the deaths on the vessel was due to malarial fever, and the other to heart disease. One of the men who died on the island was an apothecary on one of Admiral Cervera's ships. He was a victim of paralysis. The other died from wounds. The condition of those on board the Harvard was reported as being much better to-day.

The work of discharging the prisoners from the Harvard was begun promptly at 8 o'clock this forenoon, as planned yesterday, but the proceedings were not carried out along the lines then laid down, as, after consultation, it was decided by those in charge that less confusion would result if the men were mustered by name as they left the cruiser, instead of being enrolled after they were landed on Seavey's Island. This was done, and caused much delay.

No attempt was made to-day to land the sick patients. Those who went ashore numbered 40. The sick will be taken off to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Towle, the port physician, went aboard the cruiser before the operations of the day began. He found satisfactory improvement among the prisoners. After a visit to the sick bay Dr. Towle reported that the change from Southern to Northern waters seemed to have had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the majority of the prisoners. No new cases of illness had developed, and the four score patients on the dangerous list yesterday were doing well to-day, with only two exceptions.

IN THE PRISON CAMP.

The crew of the Almirante Oquendo were the first transferred to the barge for Seavey's Island. As each man passed his name, with other statistics required, was recorded. Four hundred and thirty-six men were included in the muster of the Oquendo, and nearly noon when the last man was enrolled, and at 12:10 o'clock the barge reached Seavey's Island, and those on board began to go ashore.

The landing was soon accomplished. The quarters in the prison camp were ready for the new arrivals, and the men were comfortably and quickly made themselves comfortable. The prison guard now numbers 220 men, and 60 more are on their way to Portsmouth from different places to join the force.

Workmen were busy engaged on the hospital additions, and the several buildings now under way show good progress. It is expected that ample accommodations will be ready when the sick are brought back from the Harvard to-morrow afternoon. A plot has been staked out on the island for a burial ground, and the two patients who died at the hospital in the night were buried there with the usual honors.

Two Spanish chaplains and two doctors who are among the prisoners have been paroled by Secretary Long, and will have the liberty of Portsmouth and Seavey's Island.

THE MUTINY ON THE HARVARD.

A more detailed account of the mutiny which occurred on board the vessel just before she sailed from Santiago was obtained to-day. The most important fact appears to be that the Spaniards wanted to get at the stores of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, which went to Santiago on board the Harvard. Part of the troops had been landed, but a detail had been left to guard the stores and ammunition.

It has not been made clear in any story that has been heard whether the prisoners made a rush for the stores, or whether they threatened to do so, and the guard of the 9th rallied, but at any rate there was a clash between the Spaniards and the Massachusetts men. In the face of the marine guard, who had the prisoners in charge. The captain of the guard on seeing the danger of the outbreak ordered his men to fire and the marines obeyed, killing six and wounding a dozen of the rioters.

The last bargeload of Spaniards from the Harvard was landed just before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CERVERA MAY BE PAROLED.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Long has decided that Admiral Cervera may secure a parole if certain details can be arranged and he wishes to do so. The Admiral is expected with his fellow-officers and prisoners at Annapolis to-night.

NEWARK'S FIGHTING PRIEST.

CHAPLAIN GALLOUPE TELLS OF THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at High and Market sts., Newark, who is known as "the silver-tongued orator of Newark," and who went to the front as the chaplain of the 9th United States Regulars, was seen at his home at Market and Grove sts., Newark, yesterday. He was wounded in the battle before Santiago, and returned home Friday night. A shell burst in front of him, and an immense cloud of earth, which he estimates weighed several hundred pounds, struck him. Some of the earth was buried in his chest. His right arm is of no use temporarily, and his right leg cannot be used. His body is black and blue, and he has hemorrhages as a result of his injuries. The Rev. Mr. Galloupe is in a critical condition, and it was a feeble voice that he spoke yesterday. His eyes were glassy, his cheeks hollow, and it was evident that he was suffering intensely. He said:

HOW THE CHAPLAIN WAS WOUNDED.

"Two days before the battle, which occurred on July 1, I was half a mile from the head of the firing line, and attending to my duties as chaplain of the 9th Regiment, when I was struck by a musket ball. This necessitated my removal to the hospital at Siboney, which was eight miles away. On July 1, while lying on a cot in the hospital, word was received that the battle was on. I determined to go to the front and attend to the spiritual needs of my regiment. I was given me, and while the surgeon had his attention attracted in another direction I slipped out of the hospital and walked to where the 9th Regiment was, right outside the city of Santiago. I did my best to care for the sick and wounded. I did not wear the Red Cross badge on my sleeve, for it did not matter, as the Spaniards did not respect it. In the latter part of the battle an immense shell burst right in front of me. It hurled the earth against my breast, and I was not rendered unconscious, but knew I would be of no further use during the battle, and when I saw others fall about me I decided that the best thing would be to try to reach the hospital."

SPANIARDS FIRE ON THE WOUNDED.

"There was only one ambulance on the shore during the battle, and army wagons without springs had to be called into use to bring the most dangerous of the wounded back to camp. The ride over the hard roads in rough wagons was awful. Those unable to get into the wagons started to crawl back to the hospital at Siboney. It was, as I said, eight miles distant, and the men had to go through jungles on their hands and knees. There was screaming all the way, and blood was everywhere to be seen. The Spaniards did not relax their firing, but kept it up on us, sharpshooters in trees trying to pick off the wounded. Had they known that we were wounded I believe they would have killed us all, but to give the impression that we were all in fighting condition I took the rifle of one of the men who fell and fired it. I shot from one place, then from another, and then from a third place, and then from a fourth place, and then from a fifth place, and then from a sixth place, and then from a seventh place, and then from an eighth place, and then from a ninth place, and then from a tenth place, and then from an eleventh place, and then from a twelfth place, and then from a thirteenth place, and then from a fourteenth place, and then from a fifteenth place, and then from a sixteenth place, and then from a seventeenth place, and then from an eighteenth place, and then from a nineteenth place, and then from a twentieth place, and then from a twenty-first place, and then from a twenty-second place, and then from a twenty-third place, and then from a twenty-fourth place, and then from a twenty-fifth place, and then from a twenty-sixth place, and then from a twenty-seventh place, and then from a twenty-eighth place, and then from a twenty-ninth place, and then from a thirtieth place, and then from a 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